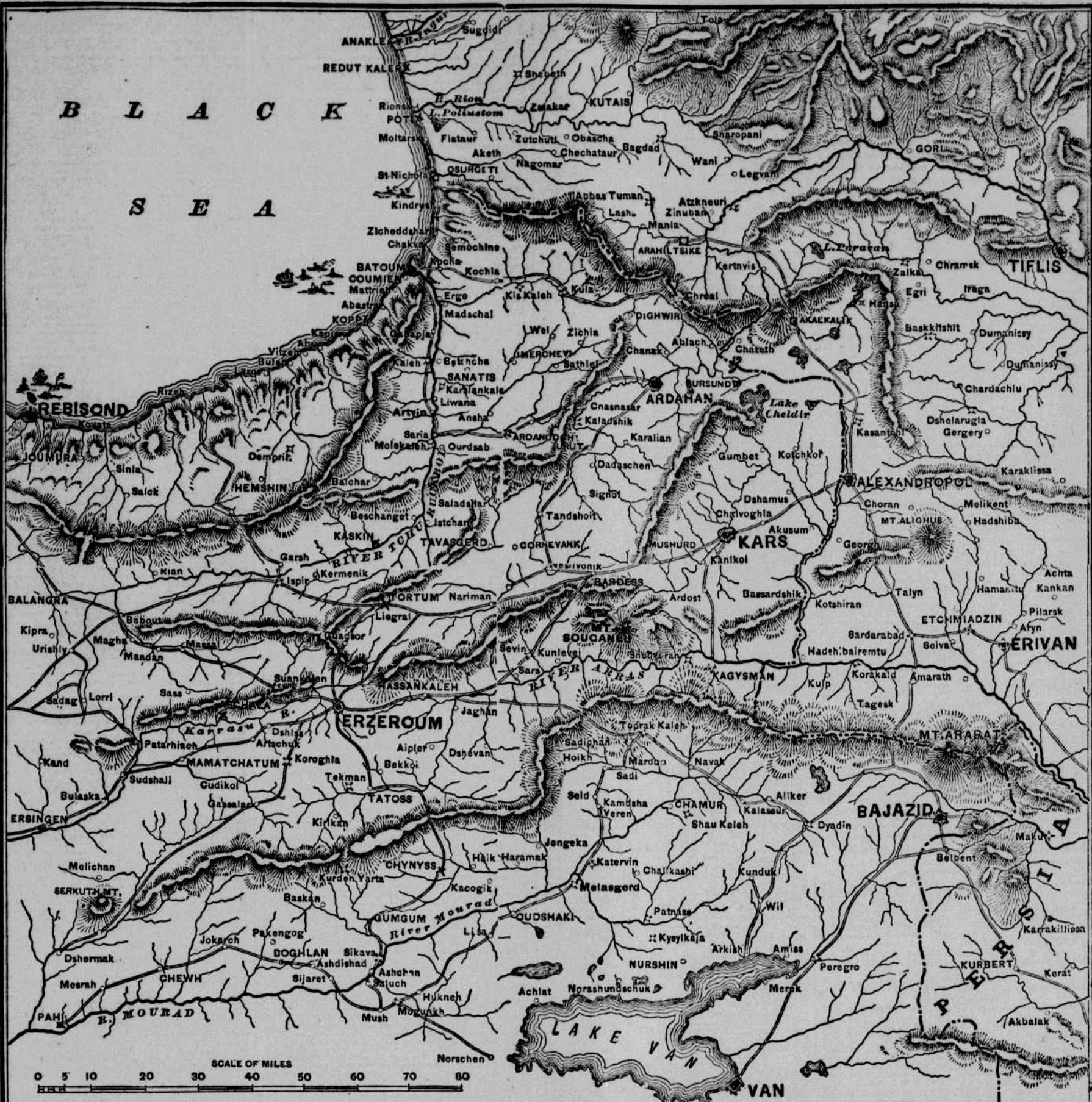


# SCENE OF HOSTILITIES IN ASIA MINOR.



The Turks were greatly elated. Their gunboats were unharmed. The Russian camp was ignited by a shell. The *Peter's* Berlin despatch says:—"It is reported that Russia has made a direct proposal to Roumania for an offensive alliance."

The Sultan has resolved to proclaim a holy war.

The fifty Russian pontoons for bridging the Danube have already been completed at Cherbourg, a few miles up the river Seine, and fifty more are progressing.

There was a heavy rain all Saturday.

The news of English armament causes alarm at Vienna. It is also reported in Vienna that Turkey is endeavoring to secure British intervention in return for the cession of a harbor in Crete for establishing a naval station commanding the Suez Canal.

The *Times*, in a leading article, says:—"We think Russia's assumption of the concurrence of Europe in her action made a formal protest imperative. Earl Derby's despatch makes this protest with effect and dignity. Our hands, at all events, are free."

The Turkish Chamber of Deputies has approved the bill providing for the proclamation of a state of siege. It is rumored that a bill postponing payment of commercial acceptances will shortly be laid before the Chamber.

**DEBATE ON GLADSTONE'S RESOLUTIONS.**

The debate on Mr. Gladstone's resolutions began yesterday afternoon in the House of Commons. There was a dense crowd present, both in the house and galleries. Prince Louis Napoleon and other distinguished foreigners were in the latter. The scene was animated. The Peers' galleries were full. Mr. Aytoun gave notice that he would ask Mr. Hardy, Secretary of State for the War Department, to-day, whether it is true that a special order has been prepared for certain regiments for foreign service, including a brigade of Guards.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question by Mr. Trevelyan, said he accepted the latter's amendment to the second resolution. The amendment is worded as follows:—"The House is of opinion that the Porte, by its conduct toward its subject populations, and its refusal to give guarantees for their better government, has forfeited all claim to the moral and material support of Great Britain."

Mr. Gladstone gave notice of his intention to move the first and second but not the other resolutions.

The Marquis of Hartington thought these resolutions might receive general support, and asked Sir John Lubbock to withdraw his motion for the previous question, which consented. There was a most tumultuous scene.

Sir Stafford Northcote thought the House was placed in a ridiculous position, but of two unpleasantnesses he would choose the least and consented to go on with the debate.

The House finally agreed to allow Mr. Gladstone to move the resolutions with Mr. Trevelyan's amendment. The third and fourth resolutions were abandoned.

**MR. GLADSTONE'S STRONG SPEECH.**

During this preliminary discussion as to whether the House should suspend the ordinary business so as to permit Mr. Gladstone to move the resolutions, Mr. Gladstone explained that he had given notice of his resolutions in response to repeated challenges from the Ministers, and in order that the opposition should declare its views in the House. He had never proposed a removal of the Ministry, but had asserted the necessity of a modification of their policy. He desired no party advantage, but he wanted to relieve his country from a most serious risk of dishonor and guilt. He would be the basest of men if, believing that danger existed, he did not endeavor to avert it.

After the House had agreed to suspend the ordinary business, Mr. Gladstone, in moving his first resolution, said he did not intend to move a censure on the government, because he did not see what public interest would be thereby promoted. He did not refrain because he believed them unconsentable, for he knew no chapter in the history of the last sixty years of our foreign policy so deplorable as that of the last eighteen months. He repeated his former accusations as to Sir Henry Elliot's encouragement of the Turks during the Conference. The Conference became a farce from the moment Turkey was informed that England would not enforce any decision that might be arrived at. There was a power behind Lord Salisbury which determined he should not succeed, and when the Porte was informed of the fact it drew from the Grand Vicer expressions of gratitude to Lord Beaconsfield. Mr. Layard's mission was another mistake, because Mr. Layard is a partisan of Turkey. A declaration by the House that Turkey had lost all claim to the moral and material support of England was in his opinion necessary, because, under the name of moral support, as much had been done as might at some distant day be done in the name of the protection of British interests. The squadron sent to Besika Bay to protect Christians had been increased to a fleet to overawe the seaboard provinces of Turkey. For the last two or three months we seemed to have been relapsing into the position where outrages were to be regarded as a matter of sentimentality, and action in regard to which was to be determined by what might be considered British interests. The returns in the Turkish constitution, in which Lord Derby had expressed disapproval, were revived in Earl Derby's answer to Prince Gortschakoff's circular. In that answer Lord Derby, not expressing the feeling of the country, had ventured in the name of the country to rebuke the Power which had made itself the organ of the united governments and the solemn conclusions of Europe. He (Mr. Gladstone) looked with some suspicion on the movement of Russia alone. The settlement of the question by Austria and Russia would be unsatisfactory, because, as neighboring States, they are exposed to great temptations. But the conscience of mankind would no longer be content with remonstrances and expostulations. "If we are unprepared to go further," said Mr. Gladstone, "we must be prepared to see the duty pass into other hands." Mr. Gladstone declared that the Porte, especially Midhat Pasha, directly incited the Bulgarian atrocities. "It is," said he, "incompatible with the honor of England to be content with protests and remonstrances after the atrocities had been mentioned in a royal speech. No British interest is endangered. Russia was not mad enough to touch British interests. She knew we had given her a magnificent position. She could plead that what she asked was what all Europe asked. But others were content with refusal and she was not." It was a terrible thing to infuse into the minds of the Turkish Christians that Russia was their only hope. The Eastern question could no longer be trifled with. It could only be satisfactorily settled by the united action of Europe. His complaint against the government was that whenever they had seemed to concern in promoting united action they had always done so under conditions that rendered it futile. He personally adhered to all the resolutions he had originally placed on paper, but was thankful for Lord Hartington's aid as far as it went and would feel even more thankful for the aid of the government, because he fully recognized the importance of unanimity. The cause of those who revolted against their Turkish oppressors was one of the noblest that ever animated a human breast. Whether England now defended or deserted the cause of oppressed nationalities, the knell of Turkish tyranny had sounded; its downfall, come from where hands it might, would be gladly accepted by Christendom and the world.

**MR. GLADSTONE'S OPINIONS CRITICIZED.**

Sir Henry Wolt (conservative) deprecated binding the country to a line of conduct. He regarded as a matter of sentimentality, and action in regard to which might embarrass the government in its maintenance of peace and the protection of British interests without indicating any alternative line of policy. Sir Henry Wolt's motion emanated directly from the government, Sir Stafford Northcote having suggested its terms during the preliminary debate.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, radical member for Birmingham, said the House had a right to know what length the government considered Russia should be allowed to go without English interference.

Mr. Cross, the Home Secretary, believed the country would be astonished at Mr. Gladstone at the last moment dropping the most material part of his resolutions. The government's policy had been throughout consistent and straightforward. There had been some time back an attempt made to

separate Lord Salisbury from his colleagues till the blue books showed they were united. The charge now made, that there was a power behind which determined that Lord Salisbury should not succeed, should not have been ventured by a man in Mr. Gladstone's position without some foundation. Mr. Gladstone does not tell the House or the country that he was prepared to go to war against Turkey as the ally of Russia, and yet that was the point to which his policy would tend. The very basis of the Constantinople Conference was that the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire should be maintained, and it would have been a gross breach of faith if it had been declared, as Mr. Gladstone seems to think it should have been, that the decision of the Conference would be enforced by war. Turkey's reply to the protocol was blind and foolish. She is now suffering for her folly. But there was nothing to justify Russia in holding the protocol like a pistol to her head and acting in contravention of the treaty of 1871. The Power responsible for breaking the united action of Europe is Russia. Turkey is now engaged in a death struggle. God alone knows what may be the result. But the whole efforts of the British government must be directed to localizing the war and preserving strict neutrality. If the Czar keeps his word, pledged to Lord Loftus, that he had no intention to take Constantinople, but only to obtain the amelioration of the condition of the Christians, there would be no question of interference with British interests. If the opposition advocated war against Turkey they should plainly say so; but if they only intended to bark loudly and not bite, such a policy is wholly unworthy and would never have the sanction of the public.

The opposition appeared to attach more importance to having the liberal party united than having the country united in view of the disensions of Europe.

The debate was adjourned until this afternoon.

The *Mail* Gazette says:—"We understand that, acting on the advice of Earl Granville, Mr. Gladstone will withdraw the greater part of his resolutions and amend the remainder, with a view to avoiding a division of the liberals."

**MEETING ON MR. GLADSTONE'S RESOLUTIONS.**

There was a great meeting at St. James' Hall to-night in support of Mr. Gladstone's resolutions. Mr. Thomas Hughes presided. The Dukes of Westminster and Argyll sent letters of sympathy. Resolutions were passed declaring that for England to engage in war which might have the effect of prolonging Turkish rule would be a crime against the world. The meeting separated in disorder, an amendment having been proposed to vote against meeting was held at Trafalgar square to-night, at which counter resolutions were proposed expressing confidence in the government and in Mr. Gladstone. It is impossible to say which were carried.

**NEUTRALITY OF THE EUROPEAN STATES.**

"The governments of Germany and Austria are in negotiation with respect to a proclamation of neutrality to be issued. The two governments are desirous of acting in concert."

The above, it will be seen, does not compare with the reference to Austria in the *Paris Figaro's* sensational story about Count Von Moltke's speech.

It is officially announced that the protection of Russian subjects in Egypt has been confided to the consuls of Germany.

France has officially announced her neutrality.

Servia has assured Austria of her neutrality.

In order not to afford an occasion for Austria to depart from neutrality the Russian commanders have received orders not to cross the Danube near Kalafat nor join anywhere with the Servian army. For the same reason the Czar has notified Montenegro that she must remain on the defensive. Servia intends to revoke the order for mobilizing her militia, because such a step would be likely to provoke Austria.

**VAIN HOPES OF HELP FROM EGYPT.**

Cairo advises that the King of Abyssinia has again declared war against the Khedive for violating the frontier. The rebellion in Darfur is also increasing. The Egyptians there must capitulate. The Khedive, in consequence of these events, has refused to further assist the Porte.

**SENTIMENT REGARDING DERBY'S NOTE.**

The Czar has arrived at St. Petersburg. He was enthusiastically received.

Lord Derby's despatch was laid before the Czar on Monday. The Russian Telegraphic Agency referring

inferred says England's apprehensions, as far as Russia is concerned, are utterly unfounded. The Moscow Slavonian committee have issued an appeal to its emissaries urging them to arouse in the districts occupied by Russians new national life, both with regard to spiritual, especially ecclesiastical, and material affairs.

The Russian Telegraphic Agency, announcing the delivery of Lord Derby's answer, says:—"We are assured that the Russian government will not reply to it. That would be to carry on a controversy when it is a question of making history."

The Berlin *National Gazette* believes Russia will not reply, because the only possible reply would be a declaration of war.

The *Paris Monitor*, the organ of the French Foreign Office, says it is certainly a most serious incident. The *Courier de France* declares it is impossible to imagine a more alarming diplomatic document. "We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that it is a perilous indication of coolness between England and Russia and Germany."

Lord Derby's reply has produced considerable surprise and sensation in Berlin. It is said to have caused serious pain and displeasure at St. Petersburg.

The *Paris Temps*, commenting on Earl Derby's note, says:—"Such language is rarely used in communications from one friendly Power to another."

The *Soleil* remarks that Great Britain's neutrality closely resembles the Czar's speeches prior to the outbreak of the war. Russia wished for peace. England undertakes to remain neutral, but the best intentions fail under the force of circumstances.

**THE BLACK SEA BLOCKADE.**

The blockade of the Black Sea ports will be maintained by twenty Turkish vessels.

The French official of *Paris Journal* publishes a neutrality decree and an official notification of the Black Sea blockade.

The channel fleet has received orders to proceed to the Mediterranean. It was announced some time ago that the Mediterranean squadron would be reinforced by the channel fleet, which would be replaced by the reserve. The Manchester *Guardian's* correspondent says:—"The recent statements about regiments assigned to active service are incorrect. Preparations against contingencies are undoubtedly making, but the regiments for duty are not yet selected. Mr. Carlyle, in his letter, meant that the government intended to send the British fleet into the Black Sea. The correspondent, from his own sources of information, believes that Sir Stafford Northcote's denial on Saturday night was sincere, but it is undeniable that the line of action doing a strong anti-Russian attitude on the part of one section of the Cabinet has been checked by Lord Salisbury and Garnetson."

**ENGLISH PREPARATIONS.**

The arrival of the English squadron at Crete is announced. Shells from the Turkish gunboats were falling around the Israeli railway station at the time of the arrival of the Grand Duke Nicholas. The Central News Agency is informed that the government has ordered 300 Whitehead torpedoes at \$2,500 each.

**AUSTRIAN LECTURES RUSSIA.**

The *Standard's* Pesth despatch says that Austria has notified Russia and the Porte that the interruption of the free navigation of the Danube can only be temporary. Navigation must, after the war, be restored to its full force in accordance with the Treaty of Paris.

**GREEK CALLS "WAR!"**

On the occasion of a speech publicly delivered at Athens in honor of the memory of a Greek General who was killed during the war of independence, a large number of those who attended the meeting paraded the city, shouting "War, war." They afterward proceeded to the residence of the Prime Minister and renewed their cries beneath the windows. The Minister addressed the people and said, while he comprehended their enthusiasm he must earnestly urge the necessity of prudence. The *Political Correspondence* of Vienna has intelligence from Athens that the Greek government has sent a note to the Porte protesting against the release of certain Turkish brigands who had been imprisoned for disturbing the Greek frontier. The recruiting lists of the Greek army reserve have been completed. The class for men between the ages of thirty and forty furnishes 100,000.

**ROMANIA AND BELGARIA.**

The Roumanian government has withdrawn the bill for postponing payment of commercial acceptances until after the war.

The Porte has decided to grant a general amnesty to the Bulgarians.

**NOTES FROM ALEXANDRIA REPORTS.**

The New special from Alexandria reports that the Assembly of Notables there have voted a war tax on land, which is calculated to produce two and a half millions.

A telegram received in London states that Colonel Valentine Baker is seriously ill of typhoid fever.

The *Telegraph's* special, dated Trebizond Sunday, says:—"Nine large steamers, with 10,000 Turkish troops for the interior, have just arrived."

A decree of the Czar orders the readmission of Tcherassy into the Russian service.

Prince Reuss, the new German Ambassador, has started for Constantinople.

**NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.**

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1877.

Information has been received at the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Reynolds, commanding the Asiatic station, to the effect that while the authorities at Labuan were uniting with the flagship Tennessee in firing a national salute on the 22d of February one of the artillerymen of Labuan was killed by the premature explosion of his gun. The officers and crew of the Tennessee immediately raised \$200 and presented it to the widow of the deceased.

The Navy Department has received information of the arrival of the iron-clad *Detour* at Laysan Island this morning, with the Powhatan, which vessel conveyed her from Port Royal.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., May 7, 1877.

The United States monitor *Manhattan*, Lieutenant Chisley commanding, arrived here from Savannah this morning.

**STRIKE.**

WHEELING, W. Va., May 7, 1877.

The heaters of this city went out on strike to-day in a body, on account of a proposed reduction in their pay of five cents per ton. The price now paid is seventy cents. There is a sufficient supply of iron on hand in the mills to last from two to three days, when the mills will shut down, as both operatives and operators seem determined to hold out. From present indications there is no prospect of any violence.

**MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.**

WAR DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

WASHINGTON, May 8—1 A. M.

Indications.

For New England, slowly falling barometer, northeast to southeast winds, increasing cloudiness and rain areas, with slight change of temperature.

For the Middle Atlantic States, falling barometer, northeast to southeast winds and nearly stationary temperature, probably followed by rising barometer, cooler northwest winds, and cloudy and rainy weather.

For the South Atlantic States, rising barometer, northeast to southwest winds, stationary or lower temperature, and rain areas followed by clearing weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, low followed by rising barometer, northeast to northwest winds, partly cloudy and cloudy weather, with areas of light rain, followed by clearing weather and nearly stationary temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, nearly stationary followed by falling barometer, rising temperature, clear or partly cloudy weather and northerly winds, shifting to east and south.

For the lake region, northeast to northwest winds, stationary or lower temperature, clear or partly cloudy on the upper lakes, and partly cloudy and cloudy weather on the lower lakes, and falling followed by rising barometer.

The lower Mississippi will continue to rise slowly at and below Vicksburg.

Cautionary signals continue at Oswego, Rochester, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, Grand Haven, Chicago, Milwaukee and Eastport.

**THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.**

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's pharmacy, Herald Building:—

1876.	1877.
3 A. M. .... 62	45 3.30 P. M. .... 89
6 A. M. .... 63	45 6 P. M. .... 81
9 A. M. .... 59	54 9 P. M. .... 75
12 M. .... 81	61 12 P. M. .... 72
Average temperature yesterday .....	
Average temperature for corresponding date last year .....	

**BROKEN BANKS.**

**DIFFICULTIES OF THE UNION BANKING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.**

PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1877.

The Fidelity Insurance, Safe Deposit and Trust Company to-day formally refused to accept the receivership of the Union Banking Company, the institution which suspended last week on account of bad management and fraud on the part, as is alleged, of the President and Cashier. The appointment was made by Judges Thayer and Briggs, on a petition of certain creditors who desired to have N. C. Muselman, the accused President, and William Brice, a director, ousted from the management. Now, that the Fidelity company has refused to accept, it is probable an order of the Court will be issued for a meeting of stockholders to choose a receiver. The President of the broken bank, Mr. Muselman, was to have had a hearing this afternoon on the charges of embezzlement and mismanagement which were preferred by the defuncting cashier, Mr. Hill, who objected to being made a scapegoat and "poached" on Mr. Muselman. But the accused, who was represented before the magistrate by Mr. Lewis Cassidy, waived a preliminary examination and gave bail in \$10,000 for his appearance at court.

**THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.**

**OPENING CEREMONIES TO BE ATTENDED BY PRESIDENT HAYES.**

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 7, 1877.

The ceremonies at the opening of the permanent International Exhibition on Thursday next will be of a most imposing character. The centre of the main building will be reserved for the opening exercises. The work of putting the Exhibition in order has progressed so far that it is thought everything will be in its allotted place by the 10th inst. Extensive arrangements have been made for the reception of President Hayes, who will be in Philadelphia on Thursday next by invitation of the managers of the Exhibition, to be present at the opening ceremonies. According to the programme thus far arranged the President, accompanied by Secretaries Evarts, Sherman, McCarty and Thompson and Attorney General Evans, will leave Washington at half-past five P. M. on Wednesday, and reach the depot at Broad and Pine streets at about eleven o'clock; thence they will proceed to the Continental Hotel, on Thursday morning, where they will breakfast with the Hon. Morton McMichael, and after the opening ceremonies at the Exhibition building, the President and party will dine with Mr. Edward L. Stead. Mrs. Hayes is in ill health, and, therefore, it is thought, will not accompany the President. Secretary Schurz and Postmaster General Hayes, who will be in Philadelphia, will not be present at the opening of the Exhibition on Thursday night by the midnight train.

**OPENING THE ERIE CANAL.**

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 7, 1877.

The middle division of the Erie Canal is all right for the opening of navigation and boats commenced moving to-day.

**ACTION OF THE ARMOYR COMMISSION.**

The following statement shows the amount with interest claimed for rent of armories, the location of the premises and the amount allowed in each case by the Commissioners, pursuant to chapter 4,290, Laws of 1876, which cases have been heard since January 1, 1877:—

Premises.	Amount of Claim with Interest to April 1, 77.	Total Allowed by Commission.
Part of first floor, and second and third floors Nos. 136, 138 and 160 Hester street.	\$25,518 78	\$11,250
Second, third and fourth floors Nos. 136, 138 and 160 Hester street.	3,568 75	1,143
Second and third floors, Nos. 20, 22 and 24 Delancey street.	1,204 17	500
Second and third floors Nos. 139, 141 and 143 West Twenty third street; also second floor of Nos. 129 and 132 West Twentyninth street.	25,600 45	13,750
Upper floor and fourth floor southeast corner West Houston and Greene streets.	6,192 77	2,666
Portion of first floor Nos. 251 and 261 Bowery; also No. 21 First street.	5,426 69	2,980
Two upper floors Nos. 108 and 110 West Twenty-fourth street.	58,029 23	12,562
Second and third floors Nos. 216 to 228 West Twenty-third street.	144,319 67	44,016
Totals.	\$272,000 61	\$89,767

The determinations of the Commissioners, as above were filed in the Comptroller's office May 6, 1877.

**AMUSEMENTS.**

**UNION SQUARE THEATRE.**

Under the title of "Smile" there was produced at this house last night a dramatization of the "Duck and a Half" story of "Nicholas Nickleby" by the late Andrew Halliday. This play—new to the American stage—had been put upon the stage with that care and artistic completeness for which the Union Square Theatre is honorably distinguished. The scene in the inn yard and the departure of the old stage coach would of itself almost secure the popularity of the play, not to speak of the scenes at the Duke's Hall between Mr. Wackford Squeers and his pupils. Standard's Newman Noggs, Parsell's Ralph Nickleby, Lemmon's Wackford Squeers and Ellen Heron's Smile, in which the girl actress displayed dramatic power of a high order. Mrs. Wilkins, Miss Norwood and Miss Syvester also merit a place in the roll of power. Smile will be played every night this week.

**FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—"TWELFTH NIGHT."**

At the Fifth Avenue Theatre last evening the play was Shakespeare's evergreen comedy, "Twelfth Night; or, What You Will," and its presentation attracted a full attendance, for whose presence one can readily discover a score of reasons. As Viola Miss Neilson was very well at the outset, and she bettered as the play progressed, reaching the summit of her excellence in the duel scene with Sir Andrew Ague Cheek. Mr. Drew, who, though good enough in that scene, too, gave a rather unequal and limited picture of the ill-livered knight. Mr. Charles Fisher as Malvolio caught the true mood of the part and rendered it with the finish of an actor of ripe experience. As Sebastian Mr. Eben Plympton did very well indeed, and Mr. Hardberger was a satisfactory clown; but it was scarcely justice to the part of the lady to "cast" Miss Emily Ript for the Countess Olivia, chiefly for the reason that Miss Ript cannot yet be said to have acquired a sufficient amount of English pronunciation, to enable her to achieve any triumph in a role of so much prominence. Mr. Davidge played unctuously Sir Toby Belch, and Miss Cowell was apt and sprightly as Maria.

**THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE.**

The management of this establishment placed the piece entitled "The Princess Royal" before a fair audience, in a very good style, last evening. The leading parts were sustained by Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. John Brougham and Messrs. Coghlan, Lewis and Studley with excellent effect. The play does not require an extended notice, being the same which has proved so attractive and successful at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and was removed from the boards of that establishment last Saturday. It is likely to draw well at the Grand Opera House.

**MUSICAL NOTE.**

The bronchial affection with which Miss Emma Abbott for some time past contended has happily been removed and her voice is said to have regained its full resonance, clearness and compass. She passed the ordeal of Boston criticism with honors last week, singing in two concerts at Music Hall, with Brignoli, Ferranti and Case. The public evinced the greatest enthusiasm over her efforts, and the press generally unite in according her a place in the front rank of vocalists.

**MISS GILDEEN'S NEW PLAY.**

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1877.

"Quite," a new society comedy by Miss Joannette L. Gilber, was produced for the first time on any stage at the Chestnut Street Theatre this evening. It was very handsomely mounted by the enterprising managers, Messrs. Gommill, Scott & Co., and each act was loudly applauded by a large and appreciative audience. Owing to a want of time for rehearsal last night, due to the text and situations was scarcely done this evening, but in future performances this fault will be remedied, and the play much improved. The principal parts were assumed by Messrs. McKee Rankin, James W. Norton, George H. Griffith, Charles H. Bradshaw, and Misses Lillie Glover, Lillian Conway and Lizzie Harold and Mrs. Phillips. The story of the play, which is pleasantly told, is, in brief, the old one of love, its confusions and happy ending. It is a bright comedy, put together with considerable tact and skill. The management deserves much credit for the consideration which the new play has received at their hands.

**CLARA MORRIS AS CAMILLE.**

BOSTON, May 7, 1877.

Clara Morris inaugurated an engagement at the Boston Theatre to-night as Camille. She was received with great enthusiasm by a very large audience.

**ART SALE.**

The Brown collection of pictures, which is now on exhibition at the Kurtz gallery, will be sold by Mr. Somerville, to-morrow evening, at Association Hall.

**HOTEL ARRIVALS.**

John Q. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Assistant Secretary of the Interior Alonzo Bell, and John D. Lang, William Stuckey, A. C. Barstow, D. H. Jerome, B. R. Roberts, William Bingham and J. B. Hood, of the Board of Indian Commissioners, are at the St. Nicholas. Lawrence Barrett is at the New York. Ex-Governor Alexander R. Shepard, of the District of Columbia, and Thomas Dickson, President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, are at the Gilbey. Benjamin F. Cheney, of Boston, is at the Marlborough. A. B. Mullett, of Washington, is at the Astor. Ex-Congressman Leonard Myers and Charlesmagne Wolf of Philadelphia, are at the Marlborough. De Witt C. West, of Louisville, N. Y.; ex-Congressman O. B. Matteson, of Utica, and Tom Kari, are at the Fifth Avenue. General E. W. Rice, of Iowa, is at the St. James.

**MAILS FOR EUROPE.**

The steamship *Seythia* will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at eleven o'clock A. M.

The New York Herald—Edition for Europe—will be ready at half-past eight o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

**HOW COMELY IS A CLEAR COMPLEXION!**

To obtain it wash with GLENN'S NEUTRAL SOAP. HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE, black or brown, 50c.

**THE VERDICT.**

The progress of a valuable invention, like the progress of truth, is slow, though very beneficial to those who have the courage to try it; abused as its popularity seems to be, it is still the most reliable of all remedies for improving the complexion and restoring the natural color of the face. Its use is simple, and its effects are permanent. Its signal triumph is proof positive that it has virtues which neither sunburn, chills, nor time can invalidate. Dr. Pierce's Remedies are given away at all drug stores.

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fine silk hats and Derby hats a specialty. 25 New Church St. LEA & PERRINS.

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A pure and pleasant cure for nervous weakness, diseases of the kidneys, &c. &c. Ask your druggist.

**OLD RELIABLE.**

**PURPEREIDICK.**

the oldest and most popular brand of CHAMPAGNE in the United States. Known by every one from NEW YORK to WASHINGTON and Westward to the PACIFIC OCEAN.

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sorts of sodas. J. W. MATTHEWS, 1st av. and 20th st., city.

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402 Fulton st., Brooklyn, renovates carpets, furniture, tapestries, by patent Naphtha Tann, and destroys moths and their eggs.

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**NEW PUBLICATIONS.**

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a marvellous fact that will cure a variety of diseases of the bladder, &c., but the ASSURED MINERAL SPRING WATER does it with more certainty. It is a natural mineral water, and is discovered and removed from the springs, with directions, free. Depot, 300 Broadway, New York.

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